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JC542 U.S. PTO

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PATENT

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BOX NON-PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION
Washington, D.C. 20231

JC542 U.S. PTO
09/299109
04/26/99

NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of
Inventor(s): Antonius Paul Leo Maria WINTERS

For (title):

Method and Device for Cleaning a Dirty Surface

1. Type of Application

This new application is for a(n):

- ☐ Original
☐ Design
☐ Plant
☐ Divisional
☒ Continuation
☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP)

2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 USC 120)

- ☒ The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) and enclosed are ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

3. Papers Enclosed Which Are Required For Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 CFR 1.153 (Design) Application

- 22 Pages of specification
15 Pages of claims
1 Pages of Abstract
8 Sheets of drawing
☒ formal
☐ informal

4. Additional papers enclosed

- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
☐ Information Disclosure Statement
☐ Form PTO-1449
☐ Citations

- ☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit
☐ Authorization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representative
☐ Special Comments
☐ Other

5. Declaration or oath

☐ Enclosed

executed by

☐ inventor(s).

☐ legal representative of inventor(s). 37 CFR 1.42 or 1.43.

☐ joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached.

☐ this is the petition required by 37 CFR 1.47 and the statement required by 37 CFR 1.47 is also attached. See item 13 below for fee.

☒ Unexecuted Declaration Enclosed.

☒ Application is made by a person authorized under 37 CFR 1.41(c) on behalf of all the above named inventor(s). The declaration or oath, along with the surcharge required by 37 CFR 1.16(e) can be filed subsequently.

☒ Showing that the filing is authorized.

6. Inventorship Statement

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are:

☒ The same

or

☐ Are not the same. An explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made,

☐ is submitted.

☐ will be submitted.

7. Language

☒ English

☐ non-English

☐ the attached translation is a verified translation. 37 CFR 1.52(d).

8. Assignment

☒ An assignment of the invention to H.T. Research B.V.

☐ is attached.

☒ will follow.

9. Certified Copy

Certified copy(ies) of application(s)

(country)	(appln. no.)	(filed)
(country)	(appln. no.)	(filed)
(country)	(appln. no.)	(filed)

from which priority is claimed

_____ is(are) attached.

_____ will follow.

10. Fee Calculation (37 CFR 1.16)

A. X Regular application

CLAIMS AS FILED

	Number filed		Number Extra				Rate	Basic Fee
								\$760.00
Total Claims	39	-	20	=	19	x	\$18.00 =	342.00
Independent Claims (37 CFR 1.16(b))	2	-	3	=	0	x	\$74.00 =	0
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any (37 CFR 1.16(d))							\$230.00	

_____ Amendment cancelling extra claims enclosed.

_____ Amendment deleting multiple dependencies enclosed.

_____ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time.

Filing Fee Calculation \$1102.00

B. _____ Design application

(\$290.00 - 37 CFR 1.16(f))

Filing Fee Calculation \$ _____

C. _____ Plant application

(\$480.00 - 37 CFR 1.16(g))

Filing Fee Calculation \$ _____

11. Small Entity Statement(s)

____ Verified Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached.
Filing Fee Calculation (50% of A, B or C above) \$_____

12. Request for International-Type Search (37 CFR 1.104(d))

____ Please prepare an international-type search report for this application at the time when national examination on the merits takes place.

13. Fee Payment Being Made At This Time

____ Not Enclosed

____ No filing fee is to be paid at this time.

X Enclosed

X basic filing fee \$ 1,102.00

____ recording assignment
(\$40.00; 37 CFR 1.21(h)) \$

____ petition fee for filing by
other than all the inventors
or person on behalf of the
inventor where inventor
refused to sign or cannot
be reached. (\$130.00;
37 CFR 1.47 and 1.17(h)) \$_____

____ for processing an application
with a specification in a
non-English language.
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.52(d)
and 1.17(k)) \$_____

____ processing and retention
fee (\$130.00; 37 CFR
1.53(d) and 1.21(l))

____ fee for international-type
search report (\$35.00;
37 CFR 1.21(e)) \$_____

TOTAL \$ 1,102.00

14. Method of Payment of Fees

X Check in the amount of \$ 1,102.00

____ Charge Account No. 10-1202 in the amount of \$____. A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

15. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 10-1202:

☒ 37 CFR 1.16(a), (f) or (g) (filing fees)

☒ 37 CFR 1.16(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

☒ 37 CFR 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)

☒ 37 CFR 1.17 (application processing fees)

☐ 37 CFR 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.311(b))

16. Instructions As To Overpayment

☐ credit Account No. 10-1202
☒ refund

Date: April 26, 1999

Respectfully requested,

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James B. Raden
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (37 CFR 1.8a)

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date April 26, 1999 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number EL 258171790 US addressed to the: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Patricia Ann Merrill

Date: April 26, 1999

Patricia Ann Merrill
(Signature of person mailing paper)

ADDED PAGES FOR NEW TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF
PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED

17. Relate Back - 35 U.S.C. 120

 X Amend the Specification by inserting the first line the sentence:

"This is a

 X continuation

 continuation-in-part

 divisional

of copending application(s)

 serial number _____ filed on _____."

 X International Application PCT/ NL97/00566 filed on October 10, 1997 and which designated the U.S."

18. Further Inventorship Statement Where Benefit of Prior Application(s) Claimed

 X This application discloses and claims additional disclosure by incorporation and a new declaration or oath is being filed. With respect to the prior application the inventor(s) in this application are

 X the same

 the following inventor(s) have been added

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are

 X the same

 not the same, and an explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time of the last claimed invention was made

 is submitted

 will be submitted.

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR CLEANING A DIRTY SURFACE

BACKGROUND OFF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation application of co-pending International Application No.

5 PCT/NL97/00566, filed October 10, 1997, designating the United States of America.

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a method for cleaning a dirty surface, wherein water is squirted from a nozzle
10 against the dirty surface in order to wash away the dirt with the water.

2. Description of Related Art

Such a method is generally known. With the known method water is forcefully squirted from the nozzle
15 onto the dirty surface, whereby the dirt is washed away from the surface with the water and a cleaned surface is obtained.

One drawback of the known method is that apart from the fact that a relatively large amount of water is needed
20 to achieve an adequate cleaning effect, that statutory regulations in a growing number of countries furthermore forbid the discharge of the washed-away water, which is contaminated with dirt, into the surface water. This drawback will be explained in more
25 detail by means of the example below. Consumer demands force growers to present their crops to the retail trade in clean condition, that is, looking attractive. For the average Dutch leek grower this meant in 1996

that as many as 30,000 litres of pure water had to be
used per hour to wash leek adequately. Now that pure
water is becoming increasingly rare and consequently
more expensive these days, such quantities of used-up
5 water are unacceptable, also from a social point of
view. Leek growers are legally prohibited from
discharging the water contaminated with dirt from the
leek into the surface water just like that, however, so
that the grower is obliged to take additional measures
10 for purifying the washing water. Usually the so-called
"basin method" is used thereby, the washing water
contaminated with earth is allowed to settle in a
basin, as a result of which the earth can deposit on
the bottom of the basin and the water in the upper
15 portions of the basin will become relatively pure.
Taking into account the above-mentioned amounts of
water required for cleaning leek, huge basins are
needed in practice, also because the sedimentation
process typical of the "basin method" proceeds very
20 slowly. It will be apparent that the industry in
general is faced on the one hand with the need to
supply clean products in order to meet consumer
requirements, and on the other hand with the need to
use less and less (tap) water, whereby washing water is
25 only discharged into the surface water after being
purified. In spite of the industry's long-felt need to
find an adequate solution for this dilemma, nobody has
succeeded in doing so up to now.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the invention is to provide a method for cleaning a dirty surface, wherein the drawbacks of the prior art are overcome in a simple yet efficient
5 manner, that is, that considerably less water is required for cleaning a dirty surface, without this having an adverse effect on the cleaning result.

In order to accomplish that objective a method of the kind referred to in the introduction is according to
10 the invention characterized in that compressed air is supplied to the water in a mixing chamber, which is upstream of the nozzle, at a predetermined pressure, after which the water is squirted against the dirty surface in a spray of droplets, downstream of the
15 nozzle. Extensive research has surprisingly shown that when the water is mixed with the pressurized air in the mixing chamber, it becomes possible to squirt the water in a spray of droplets against the dirty surface downstream of the nozzle. A very great cleaning effect
20 is achieved with the mixture of water and compressed air exiting the nozzle and the fine water droplets thus produced. Furthermore the water droplets hitting the dirty surface appear to wash away the dirt and thus produce a cleaning effect, whilst the force at which
25 the spray of water droplets is squirted onto the dirty surface appears to be so small in practice, that the surface is not damaged. The velocity at which the water droplets, which have a particular mass, are being moved is effected by the compressed air, as it were,

which results in an optimum impetus of the water droplets. Compared with the known method the method according to the invention appears to provide a water saving of more than 95%, which in the above-discussed
5 example of the washing of leek boils down to an amount of 300 litres of water per hour being used up compared with the 30,000 litres of water per hour that were used previously. This means a saving of as much as 237,600 litres of water per eight hours. It is noted that the
10 invention has a very wide range of applications, as will be explained in more detail yet, wherein in particular bulb growing, fruit and vegetable growing, shower cubicles, carwashes, dishwashers and washing machines, industrial washing plants and machine
15 cleaning plants may be considered.

International patent publication No. WO 96/33817 (Lawrence) describes a suds generator, wherein water under high pressure is supplied to a mixing chamber in a high-pressure mode, and is subsequently discharged
20 via a discharge pipe and a high-pressure spray nozzle. Water and a soap solution under low pressure are supplied to the mixing chamber in a low-pressure mode, whilst air under high pressure is carried to the aqueous soap solution present in the mixing chamber
25 through a perforated pipe. As a result of this suds are produced in the mixing chamber, which suds leave said mixing chamber via the discharge pipe and a low-pressure nozzle.

In one preferred embodiment of a method according to
30 the invention the air pressure is at least 1 bar,

preferably at least 1.5 bar. More in particular the air pressure can be regulated, preferably even steplessly so. A finely divided spray of water droplets is obtained by mixing the water with the thus
5 pressurized air in the mixing chamber, whereby the consumption of water is minimized in an optimum manner without affecting the cleaning result.

In another preferred embodiment of the method according to the invention pressurized water is supplied to the
10 mixing chamber at a predetermined pressure, downstream of the nozzle, whereby the water pressure can be regulated, preferably steplessly so. This makes it possible to adapt the shape and the size of the droplets and the water/air ratio to the conditions of
15 the surface to be cleaned. Ideally the water pressure can be regulated independently of the air pressure.

In another preferred embodiment of a method according to the invention the air pressure and the water pressure are set to a ratio ranging between 2 : 1 and
20 1 : 2.

In another preferred embodiment of a method according to the invention the water is squirted against the surface in a spray of droplets, from a distance which is smaller than the distance at which the water becomes
25 turbulent downstream of the nozzle. It has become apparent that the spray of droplets becomes turbulent at a particular distance from the nozzle, whereby there is no longer a water jet, but whereby the water droplets "float" as it were. In that case the water

droplets no longer have an "impetus", as a result of which they are hardly able to remove dirt from the surface.

The invention also relates to a device for carrying out a method according to the invention, which is characterized in that it comprises a mixing chamber, at least one nozzle connected thereto, as well as means for supplying water, which may or may not be pressurized, and compressed air at a predetermined pressure, to the mixing chamber, which is upstream of the nozzle. More in particular the nozzle is present in a wall of the mixing chamber thereby, which mixing chamber preferably converges in the direction of the nozzle. The advantage of this is that the spray of fine water droplets is capable of exiting the nozzle at great force, whilst furthermore an optimum mixing of water and pressurized air is effected.

In one preferred embodiment of a device according to the invention means are provided for regulating the air pressure, preferably steplessly so, as well as means for regulating the water pressure, preferably steplessly so, in particular independently of the air pressure.

In another preferred embodiment of a device according to the invention the nozzle is movable, preferably the nozzle is mounted on a rotatable arm. This makes it possible to further reduce the distance between the nozzle and the surface to be cleaned, as a result of which the discharge of the dirt is further improved.

In another preferred embodiment of a device according to the invention the mixing chamber comprises a member which is capable of rotation under the influence of the water for rotatably squirting the water in a spray of
5 droplets downstream of the nozzle. The rotating spray of water droplets results in an enlarged working area. Preferably the device is accommodated in a housing. This makes it possible to use a closed system, wherein used up water may be caught and the surrounding area
10 cannot be contaminated by a spray of water droplets. The recirculation of used water is an advantage per se, because less water is needed.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning flower bulbs, flower tubers or perennial
15 plant(s) (parts), wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 9.

The invention furthermore relates to a method and a device for cleaning soft fruit, in particular strawberries, grapes, plums, red currants, blueberries
20 or peaches, according to any one of the preceding claims 1- 8, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 10.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning medium hard crops, in particular leek,
25 asparagus, beans, stone leeks, paprikas, gherkins, cucumbers, cabbage varieties (cauliflower, white cabbage, green cabbage, red cabbage, etc.) or tomatoes, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 11.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning hard crops, in particular carrots, scorzoneras and rootstocks and/or fruit trees, stem crops and/or root crops for multiplication purposes, products
5 stemming from the cultivation of onions and/or silver-skin onions or carrots, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 12.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for
10 cleaning sugar beets, beetroots or potatoes, or the products stemming therefrom, in particular chips, pulp and cattle fodder products, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 13.

15 The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning roads, in particular porous asphalt, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 14. The method and the device are excellently suited for being used for cleaning
20 roads fouled by cadavers.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning vehicles, in particular passenger cars in a car wash, trains, buses or lorries in special washing facilities, wherein the water pressure and the air
25 pressure are set in accordance with claim 15.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning crockery, cutlery and the like in a dishwasher, and machines or tools in an industrial

washing-up machine, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 16.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for cleaning persons, using a shower head, wherein the
5 water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 17. In this connection the use of nozzles/shower heads for cleaning purposes with accidents or calamities may be considered.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for
10 cleaning hard surfaces, in particular facades of houses, industrial and commercial buildings, glass, plastics and metal, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 18.

The invention also relates to a method and a device for
15 cleaning soft surfaces, in particular wool or fibrous materials, such as cotton, flax, textile, silk or paper, wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set in accordance with claim 19.

It is explicitly noted that the above preferred uses of
20 a method and a device according to the invention may form the subject matter of a divisional patent application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be explained in more detail
25 hereafter with reference to Figures illustrated in a

drawing, which all relate to preferred variants,
wherein:

- Figure 1 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a nozzle of a device according to the invention;
- 5 - Figure 2 corresponds with Figure 1, with the understanding that another embodiment of the nozzle is shown;
- Figure 3 is a sectional view of nozzles mounted on a rotatable arm;
- 10 - Figure 4 is a diagrammatic view of a device according to the invention;
- Figure 5 relates to a detail of Figure 4;
- Figure 6 is a diagrammatic view of an bulb re-washing machine according to the invention;
- 15 - Figure 7 is a diagrammatic plan view of a detail of a leek washing machine according to the invention;
- Figure 8 is a side view of a detail of Figure 7;
- Figure 9 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a carwash according to the invention;
- 20 - Figure 10 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a dishwasher according to the invention; and

- Figure 11 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a tumbler washing machine according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 Figure 1 shows a spray nozzle 1, which consists of a connecting block 2 provided with an air connection 3 and a water connection 4. A nozzle housing 5 is screwed into connecting block 2. Nozzle housing 5 is provided with a water channel 6, which is in
10 communication with water connection 4 when screwed into connecting block 2. Furthermore three air channels 7 in nozzle housing 5 connect to an annular chamber 8 in connecting block 2, which annular chamber 8 is in communication with air connection 3. A sealing ring 9
15 is present between connecting block 2 and nozzle housing 5. A pressure nozzle 11 is mounted on nozzle housing 5 by means of a fastening ring 10, whereby a mixing chamber 12 is formed between pressure nozzle 11 and nozzle housing 5. Pressure nozzle 11 is provided
20 with an orifice 13.

Water is mixed with air in mixing chamber 12, with the mixture exiting via orifice 13, whereby a suitable selection of the air pressure and the water pressure causes the mixture to be atomized into fine droplets.
25 When the air pressure is increased, the amount of water being sprayed will be reduced.

Upon testing of the spray exiting from orifice 13 in connection with the cleaning of objects, it has become

apparent that the mixture of water and air, with the air being mixed with the water under high pressure, is excellently suited for cleaning objects. The dirt present on the objects comes off easily and can be washed away. During said spraying a spray of minute water droplets is formed, which droplets ensure that the dirt is penetrated everywhere and that the surface of the object is adequately moistened, as a result of which the dirt is washed away even when very small amounts of water are used. The cleaning action of the water is strongly enhanced, as a result of which much less water is used for the same degree of fouling.

Figure 2 shows a spray nozzle 14 with a rotating jet, whereby the jet exiting from nozzle 14 rotates about a central axis 15. A nozzle housing 16, which corresponds with nozzle housing 5 of Figure 1, is provided with a water channel 17 and an air channel 18. An intermediate ring 19 is screwed onto nozzle housing 19, thus forming a mixing chamber 20. Mixing chamber 20 comprises an opening 21 to a chamber 22, which is formed by a holder 23 and intermediate ring 19. A rotating member 24 is provided in chamber 22, which member comprises a wear-resistant part 25, which is supported in an opening of holder 23. Rotating member 24 is capable of rotation about a central axis 26, and when member 24 rolls on the inner wall of holder 23 whilst the wear-resistant part is supported in the opening of holder 23, central axis 26 will rotate about the central axis 15 of nozzle 14 with a spraying angle 27.

Rotating member 24 and wear-resistant part 26 are provided with a spray channel 28, and rotating member 24 is also provided with blades 29. Water flowing from opening; 21 into chamber 22 strikes against the blades 5 29, causing rotating member 24 to rotate about central axis 15 and about central axis 26. The water exits chamber 22 through the spray channel 28. It has become apparent that the amount of water required for causing rotating member 24 to rotate about its axis will be 10 strongly reduced when water mixed with air is caused to exit from opening 21. A second advantage is that nozzle 14 can be blown dry in a simple manner, thus eliminating the problem of rotating member 24 caking onto holder 23 and nozzle 14 becoming unusable. This 15 air support makes it possible to use nozzle 14 over a larger working area.

Figure 3 shows spray nozzles 31 mounted on a rotatable arm 30, which arm 30 is mounted on a connecting block 2 by means of a rotatable coupling 32. The air and water 20 connections are indicated by numerals 3 and 4 respectively. The interior of the unit actually functions as a mixing chamber 33, which - in view of its large dimensions - ensures an ideal mixing of water with compressed air. Numeral 34 indicates the axis of 25 rotation of arm 30.

Figure 4 diagrammatically shows a device according to the invention, which comprises a water source 35 and an air source 36. Water is supplied to a mixing chamber 39 by means of a pump 37 and a pressure control valve 30 38, whilst pressurized air is likewise carried to

mixing chamber 39 via a pump 40 and a pressure control valve 41. Furthermore a spray nozzle 42 is provided, which unlike the situation shown in the drawing - is disposed in a wall of mixing chamber 39. Nozzle 42 is
5 accommodated in a separate housing 43, so that this is a closed system, wherein water can be reused and contamination of the surrounding area by the spray of water droplets from nozzle 42 is not possible.

Figure 5 is a larger-scale view of the detail shown in
10 the box of Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows a bulb re-washing machine 44, in which contaminations in the form of loose earth or sand are removed from bulbs B, for example tulip bulbs, hyacinth bulbs and the like, by washing said bulbs with water.
15 Bulbs B are placed on a screen belt 45 via a chute, screen belt 45 is passed over pulleys 46, which are driven by a drive unit 47. The velocity of the screen belt 45 can be controlled steplessly, it will for example amount to 5 m/min. The velocity is set in such
20 a manner that one to three layers of bulbs B are present on the belt, depending on the type of bulbs (dimensions). The layer of bulbs must not be much thicker than 0,05 m, in order to ensure a proper discharge of dirt by spraying. At the end of screen
25 belt 45 the cleaned bulbs 48 are caught in a container.

Three rows of respectively two spray nozzles 1 according to Figure 1 and one row of two arms 30 comprising spray nozzles 31 according to Figure 3 are disposed under a cover 49 above screen belt 45, which

is about 1 m wide, which spray nozzles spray in the direction of screen belt 45. The distance between the nozzles and screen belt 45 is about 0.20 - 0.30 m. A receptacle 50 is disposed under screen belt 45, in
5 which the spray medium and the washed-off dirt are caught and discharged via a drain D.

Nozzles 1 and 31 are connected to an air pipe 51 and a water pipe 52. Air pipe 51 is connected to a pressure vessel 55 via an electrically controlled valve 53 and
10 an adjustable pressure reducing valve 54. Pressure vessel 55 is maintained at a pressure set in a pressure switch 56 by means of a compressor 57. Pressure vessel 55 is furthermore fitted with a manometer 58. Water pipe 52 is connected to a pressurization unit 60 via
15 an electrically controlled valve 59. Pressurization unit 60 is connected to a water supply C and may be set to various pressure values in a manner which is known per se.

The water consumption at water supply C is about 900
20 3500 litres per hour when a water pressure of 4 - 8 bar is used and an air pressure of likewise 4 - 8 bar and the consumption of air is 1.5 - 2 m³. In that case the washing capacity of the device will be 10 m³ of bulbs per hour at a belt velocity of 5 m/min. The various
25 components of the bulb re-washing machine 44 are controlled from a control box 61. The air pressure in pipe 51 is set manually by means of adjustable pressure reducing valve 54, and the water pressure in pipe 52 may be set by means of a control valve (not shown) in
30 pressurization unit 60.

When spraying is carried out with air support very fine droplets are formed at nozzles 1 and 31, as a result of which all bulbs are properly moistened and a flow of water is created on the bulbs. It has become apparent
5 thereby that it is not necessary for the bulbs to be hit directly by a jet of water from nozzles 1 and 31 in order to create a flow of water discharging the dirt. The atomized fine droplets fall on the bulbs to be cleaned and transport the dirt to receptacle 50. Since
10 the water is mixed with air, the jet of water being squirted from the nozzle orifice is not hard, so that no damage will be caused to bulbs B, not even to the bulbs that are passed right under nozzles 1 and 31.

The pressure of the water and of the air can be varied
15 by adjusting the valves, which makes it possible to adapt the cleaning operation to the type of dirt, for example the soil type, and the amount of dirt to be removed.

Besides the embodiment shown herein it is also possible
20 to catch the water being discharged at drain B in a container having a capacity of for example 2 - 3 m³, and to recirculate the water. In that case the earth or the other dirt being washed off the bulbs will remain behind in the tank as sediment.

25 In another embodiment of the machine spray nozzles 1 and 31 may be mounted on rotating arms, as a result of which the bulbs present on screen belt 45 will be sprayed from a short distance, which further enhances the cleaning effect.

Minor adaptations will make the bulb re-washing machine shown in Figure 6 suitable for cleaning/washing other products in the agricultural sector as well, such as carrots, leek, celery and the like, and also for

5 potatoes, for example. All these products must be made ready for consumption by washing, whereby inter alia dirt is removed from the products and no damage must be caused to the products.

Figure 7 is a plan view of a detail of a leek washing machine, showing in particular the location at which the roots are cleaned. The Figure shows a toothed belt 62 with a tooth pitch of 5 cm, which is capable of movement in direction of transport V. Leeks 63 are present on the toothed belt, whereby they may be
15 locally clamped (in a manner not shown) between toothed belt 62 and a conveyor belt 64 running above said toothed belt. Leeks 63 pushed with their roots against a stop plate, which is done manually or possibly by means of a pressure roller. The roots, which are 0.06
20 m long, are cut from the leeks 63 by mechanical means, and two to four bracts are removed. The capacity of the leek washing machine is about 1.2 tonnes of leek per hour, the velocity of the belt in the direction of transport V is about 5 m/min.

25 During this automatic process the contaminations, such as earth, are washed off the leeks with water. This water is contaminated with the washed-off earth and with juices being exuded by the plant, it may not be discharged into the surface water just like that, which
30 is why it is caught. In addition to that the water and

the discharging cost money. In order to keep the water consumption as low as possible, nozzles 1 connected to an air pipe 65 and a water pipe 66 are used. Nozzles 1 correspond with the nozzles shown in Figure 1. When
5 nozzles 1 are also provided with an air supply, the water consumption in the leek washing machine is reduced from 15,000 l/hour to 300 l/hour when using a water pressure of 4 - 8 bar distributed over six nozzles 1. The required amount of air is 1,500 l/min
10 when using an air pressure of 4 - 8 bar. Since the jet produced by nozzle 1 is greatly mixed with air, said jet will be soft and the leeks will not be damaged.

Figure 9 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a carwash 67 according to the invention, wherein a passenger car
15 68 is being cleaned by spray nozzles 1 according to Figure 1, which are disposed at various angles in the ceiling and in the side walls of the carwash. The water saving may even be a more important factor with carwashes, since they use the more expensive osmosis
20 water, which does not leave behind any water stains on the car paint. According to the invention the water-based car paint is additionally spared.

Figure 10 shows a dishwasher 69, which constitutes a washing space 72 comprising a cabinet 70 and a door 71.
25 Objects to be cleaned are placed in washing space 72 in a manner known per se. The dishwasher furthermore comprises all the other components which are known for such a machine, in so far as they are not described as being different hereafter.

In the illustrated embodiment a rotatable arm 30 fitted with spray nozzles 31 is shown at the bottom of washing space 72, which arm is capable of movement about an axis, as is shown in Figure 3. Rotatable arm 30 fitted with spray nozzles 31 is connected to a water pipe 73 and to an air pipe 74. Water and air being supplied mix inside arm 30, and are squirted, in the manner already indicated above, from the orifices of the rotatable arm 30 fitted with nozzles 31, as a result of which a finely divided spray is formed. The amount of water being used for forming said spray is considerably lower than usual, since the droplets being formed are much smaller as a result of the mixing of water and air, so that the objects to be cleaned are moistened more adequately while using less water.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention rotatable arm 30 may also be fitted with spray nozzles which correspond with the spray nozzle 1 shown in Figure 1.

Spray nozzles 1 are mounted at the top of washing space 72, which nozzles correspond with the spray nozzles shown in Figure 1. Said nozzles are connected, in a manner already indicated above, to a water supply and to an air supply by means of a water pipe 75 and an air pipe 76. Besides the illustrated embodiment comprising the washing space 72 at the bottom, a rotatable arm fitted with nozzles 31, and fixed nozzles at the top, also other embodiments are possible, wherein all nozzles are fixed, or wherein all nozzles are mounted on rotatable arms, whilst also intermediate forms are

possible, depending on the desired washing result and the dimensions of the washing space 72.

A drain 77 is provided at the bottom of washing space 72, which drain is connected to a pump (not shown) comprising a screen, by means of which the washing water is pumped into water pipes 73 and 75, causing said washing to circulate. Since the nozzles operate with support air, in order to obtain a fine spray, the nozzle orifices (see Figure 1) are relatively large, so that there will be no clogging and the screen present at the pump may be relatively coarse.

A breather duct 78 is provided at the top of washing space 72, through which the air supplied via the nozzles can exit the washing space again. This breather channel may be connected, in a manner not shown, to the intake of the compressor (not shown), as a result of which air pipes 74 and 76 are supplied with air, so that there will be recirculation of the air. In addition to using air for atomizing the water into extra fine droplets, it is also possible to use the air supply when no water is being supplied. As a result of this the objects present in washing space 72 will be dried extra quickly.

In one preferred embodiment the dishwasher only comprises spray nozzles 1 according to the invention in door 71.

Figure 11 shows a tumbler washing machine 79 comprising a housing 80 provided with a door 81. Disposed within

housing 80 is a tub 82, in which a rotating drum 83 provided with perforations is present. The inside of rotating drum 83 forms a washing space 84. Tub 82 and rotating drum 83 may contain an amount of water, 5 whereby the water level is sufficiently high for immersing the laundry present in drum 83. Rotating drum 83 is attached to rotating shaft 85, which runs in bearings 86, and which is provided with a pulley 87, by means of which said shaft can be driven. Tumbler 10 washing machine 79 furthermore comprises all the other components which are known for such a machine, in so far as they are not described as being different hereafter.

Spray nozzles 1 corresponding with the nozzles shown in 15 Figure 1 are mounted on the inside of drum 83. Nozzles 1 are connected to a pump 91 via a water pipe 88, a connecting block 89 and a water pipe 90. Spray nozzles 1 are also connected to a compressor 94 via an air pipe 92, connecting block 89 and air pipe 93. Mounting air- 20 supported nozzles 1 makes it possible to produce a fine spray therein, which moistens the laundry in an excellent manner, which enhances the washing effect. Pump 91 is connected to tub 82 via a drain 95, as a result of which the water can circulate via nozzles 1. 25 Compressor 94 is also connected to tub 82 via an exhaust opening 96, as a result of which of which the air being released by nozzles 1 need to exit housing 80.

Various embodiments of connecting block 89 are 30 possible. According to a first embodiment of

connecting block 89, pipes 92 and 88 in rotating drum 83 are connected to corresponding pipes 93 and 90 at all times, whereby nozzles 1 attempt to squirt out water constantly, even if they partly blocked by

5 laundry or water present in the drum. According to a second embodiment of connecting block 89 only the air pipes 93 and 92 are in communication with each other at all times, whereby the air exiting from nozzle 1 into the water when said nozzle is submerged will cause

10 additional stirring and produce an additional washing effect, whilst the capacity of pump 91 may be smaller. According to a third embodiment of connecting block 89 only the pipes 92 and 88 of the nozzles 1 present above the laundry are connected to pipes 93 and 90. In this

15 manner a spray is produced by nozzles 1 by using a pump 91 and a compressor 94 which have a relatively small capacity. This atomization of the washing water provides an improved washing effect.

By using nozzles 1 an atmosphere of minute droplets is

20 produced in washing space 72 during washing, thus providing an improved washing effect. When this is done by means of air-supported nozzles, said minute droplets are produced at a lower water flow and with relatively large nozzle orifices, as a result of which

25 recirculation of the washing water is possible without clogging. In order to prevent clogging or caking up of said orifices control means may turn on or maintain the air flow through nozzles 1 after the washing operation has been completed, so that contaminations and water

30 are blown out of the nozzles.

In another simple embodiment of the washing machine according to the invention the nozzles are mounted in the door.

Another embodiment of the invention (not shown)

5 consists of the use of the air-supported nozzle in a shower, whereby the cleaning and dirt-discharging effect is retained at a lower water consumption. Such nozzles may also be suitably used in other situations, where the use of water must be limited or where the
10 water is caught in order to be reused in the above-described carwashes. The embodiments which have been discussed in the various examples may be used in various combinations thereof, whereby it becomes apparent in every instance that the water consumption
15 can be strongly reduced by carrying out the cleaning and washing operations with nozzles which are suitable for a mixture of air and water.

The invention is not limited to the preferred variants discussed in the Figures, it also extends to other
20 variants that fall within the scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A method for cleaning a dirty surface, wherein water is squirted against the dirty surface in order to wash away the dirt with the water,
5 wherein the water and compressed air are mixed, after which the water is squirted against the dirty surface in a spray of droplets, wherein use is made of a nozzle device having coaxial bores, the upstream wider portion of which serving as a
10 mixing chamber wherein the water and the compressed air are mixed and wherein the mixture obtained has an overpressure relative to the environment, and the downstream narrower portion of which acting as a fluid port.
- 15 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the fluid port is a nozzle, wherein the spray of droplets is squirted against the dirty surface downstream of the nozzle.
- 20 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the fluid port leads to a second chamber having a nozzle, wherein the spray of droplets is squirted against the dirty surface downstream of the nozzle.
- 25 4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the air pressure is at least 1 bar, preferably at least 1.5 bar.

25

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the air pressure can be regulated, in particular steplessly so.
6. A method according to claim 1, wherein pressurized water is supplied to the mixing chamber at a predetermined pressure, downstream of the nozzle device.
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the water pressure can be regulated, preferably steplessly so.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the water pressure can be regulated independently of the air pressure.
9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the air pressure and the water pressure are set to a ratio ranging between 2 : 1 and 1 : 2.
10. A method according to claim 1, wherein the water is squirted against the surface in a spray of droplets, from a distance which is smaller than the distance at which the water becomes turbulent downstream of the nozzle.
11. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on flower bulbs, flower tubers or perennial plants and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
	from 0.5 to 1.5	from 8 to 8.5
5	from 1.5 to 3	from 7.5 to 8
	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 5.5 to 6
	from 4 to 6.2	from 5 to 5.5
	from 6 to 10	from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5 or
10		from 5 to 5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or from 6 to 6.5

12. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on soft fruit, in particular strawberries, grapes, plums, red currants, blueberries or peaches, and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
20	0 to 0.5	1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5
	0.5 to 1.5	1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5

13. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on medium hard crops, in particular leek, asparagus, beans, stone leeks, paprikas, gherkins, cucumbers, cabbage varieties (cauliflower, white cabbage, green cabbage, red cabbage, etc.) or tomatoes, and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
5	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
10	from 4 to 6.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
15	from 6 to 10	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5

14. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on hard crops, in particular carrots, scorzoneras and rootstocks and/or fruit trees, stem crops and/or root crops for multiplication purposes, products stemming from the cultivation of onions and/or silver-skin onions or carrots and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

25	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20
30	from 4 to 6.2	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20

from 6 to 10

from 9.5 to 10 or from 10
to 15 or from 15 to 20

15. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
the surface to be cleaned is on sugar beets,
5 beetroots or potatoes, or the products stemming
therefrom, in particular chips, pulp and cattle
fodder products and wherein the water pressure and
the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
10	from 6 to 10	from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or from 6 to 15 6.5 or from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5 or from 9.5 to 10 or 20 from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20

16. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
the surface to be cleaned is on roads, in
particular porous asphalt, and wherein the water
25 pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
----------------------	---

from 6 to 10

from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5
to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or
from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to
9.5 or from 9.5 to 10 or
from 10 to 15 or from 15 to
20

5

17. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
the surface to be cleaned is on vehicles, in
particular passenger cars in a car wash, trains,
buses or lorries in special washing facilities,
and wherein the water pressure and the air
pressure are set as follows :

10

water pressure (bar)

air pressure (bar, as an
overpressure relative to
the water pressure)

15

from 0.5 to 1.5

from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to
3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or
from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5
to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or
from 5.5 to 6.

20

18. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
the surface to be cleaned is on crockery, cutlery
and the like in a dishwasher, and machines or
tools in an industrial washing-up machine, and
wherein the water pressure and the air pressure
are set as follows:

25

5	water pressure (bar) from 0.5 to 1.5	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure) from 4.5 to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or from 6 to 6.5 or from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8.
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19. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
 the surface to be cleaned is on persons, using a
 shower head, and wherein the water pressure and
 the air pressure are set as follows:

15	water pressure (bar) from 0.5 to 1.5	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure) from 1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5 or from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to 3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5
20	from 1.5 to 3	from 1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5 or from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to 3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5.

20. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein
 the surface to be cleaned is on hard surfaces, in
 particular facades of houses, industrial and
 commercial buildings, glass, plastics and metal

and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
5	from 6 to 10	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20.

21. A method for cleaning according to claim 1 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on soft surfaces, in particular wool or fibrous materials, such as cotton, flax, textile, silk or paper and wherein the water pressure and the air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
15	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
20	from 4 to 6.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
25	from 6 to 10	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5

22. A device for cleaning a dirty surface comprising
a nozzle device having coaxial bores, the
upstream wider portion of which serving as a
mixing chamber and the downstream narrower
portion of which acting as fluid port being a
nozzle or leading to a second chamber having a
nozzle and
means for supplying waters, which may or
may not be pressurized, and compressed air at
a predetermined pressure to the mixing
chamber.
23. A device according to claim 22, wherein the nozzle
is present in a wall of the mixing chamber.
24. A device according to claim 22, wherein the mixing
chamber preferably converges in the direction of
the nozzle.
25. A device according to claim 22, wherein means are
provided for regulating the air pressure,
preferably steplessly so, as well as means for
regulating the water pressure, preferably
steplessly so, in particular of the air pressure.
26. A device according to claim 22, wherein the nozzle
is movable, and wherein the nozzle is preferably
mounted on a rotatable arm.
27. A device according to claim 22, wherein the second
chamber comprises a member which is capable of
rotation under the influence of the water for

rotatably squirting the water in a spray of droplets downstream of the nozzle.

28. A device according to claim 22, wherein the device is accommodated in a housing.

5 29. A device for cleaning according to claim 22 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on flower bulbs, flower tubers or perennial plants and wherein the water pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

10	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
	from 0.5 to 1.5	from 8 to 8.5
	from 1.5 to 3	from 7.5 to 8
15	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 5.5 to 6
	from 4 to 6.2	from 5 to 5.5
	from 6 to 10	from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or from 6 to 6.5
20		

30. A device for cleaning according to claim 22 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on soft fruit, in particular strawberries, grapes, plums, red currants, blueberries or peaches, and wherein
25 the water pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
	0 to 0.5	1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5
5	0.5 to 1.5	1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5

31. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on medium
hard crops, in particular leek, asparagus, beans,
stone leeks, paprikas, gherkins, cucumbers,
10 cabbage varieties (cauliflower, white cabbage,
green cabbage, red cabbage, etc.) or tomatoes, and
wherein the water pressure and air pressure are
set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
15	from 2.8 to 4.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
20	from 4 to 6.2	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5
25	from 6 to 10	from 6.5 to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5

32. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
30 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on hard

crops, in particular carrots, scorzoneras and
rootstocks and/or fruit trees, stem crops and/or
root crops for multiplication purposes, products
stemming from the cultivation of onions and/or
silver-skin onions or carrots, and wherein the
water pressure and air pressure are set as
follows:

water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
from 2.8 to 4.2	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20
from 4 to 6.2	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20
from 6 to 10	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20

33. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on sugar
beets, beetroots or potatoes, or the products
stemming therefrom, in particular chips, pulp and
cattle fodder products, and wherein the water
pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
from 6 to 10	from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or from 6 to

5

6.5 or from 6.5 to 7 or
from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5
to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or
from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to
9.5 or from 9.5 to 10 or
from 10 to 15 or from 15 to
20

10

34. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on roads, in
particular porous asphalt, and wherein the water
pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

15

water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
from 6 to 10	from 7 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 8 or from 8 to 8.5 or from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 9.5 or from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20

20

25

35. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on vehicles,
in particular passenger cars in a car wash,
trains, buses or lorries in special washing
facilities, and wherein the water pressure and air
pressure are set as follows:

water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
----------------------	---

from 0.5 to 1.5

from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to
3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or
from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5
to 5 or from 5 to 5.5 or
from 5.5 to 6.

5

36. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on crockery,
cutlery and the like in a dishwasher, and machines
or tools in an industrial washing-up machine, and
wherein the water pressure and air pressure are
set as follows:

10

water pressure (bar)

air pressure (bar, as an
overpressure relative to
the water pressure)

15

from 0.5 to 1.5

from 4.5 to 5 or from 5 to
5.5 or from 5.5 to 6 or
from 6 to 6.5 or from 6.5
to 7 or from 7 to 7.5 or
from 7.5 to 8.

20 37. A device for cleaning according to claim 22
wherein the surface to be cleaned is on persons,
using a shower head, and wherein the water
pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

25

water pressure (bar)

air pressure (bar, as an
overpressure relative to
the water pressure)

	from 0.5 to 1.5	from 1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5 or from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to 3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5
5	from 1.5 to 3	from 1.5 to 2 or from 2 to 2.5 or from 2.5 to 3 or from 3 to 3.5 or from 3.5 to 4 or from 4 to 4.5 or from 4.5 to 5.
10		

38. A device for cleaning according to claim 22 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on hard surfaces, in particular facades of houses, industrial and commercial buildings, glass, plastics and metal, and wherein the water pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

	water pressure (bar)	air pressure (bar, as an overpressure relative to the water pressure)
20	from 6 to 10	from 9.5 to 10 or from 10 to 15 or from 15 to 20.

39. A device for cleaning according to claim 22 wherein the surface to be cleaned is on soft surfaces, in particular wool or fibrous materials, such as cotton, flax, textile, silk or paper, and wherein the water pressure and air pressure are set as follows:

ABSTRACT

A method and a device for cleaning a dirty surface, wherein water is squirted from a nozzle against the dirty surface in order to wash away the dirt with the water, characterized in that compressed air is supplied to the water in a mixing chamber, which is located upstream of the nozzle, at a predetermined pressure, after which the water is squirted against the dirty surface in a spray of droplets, downstream of the nozzle.

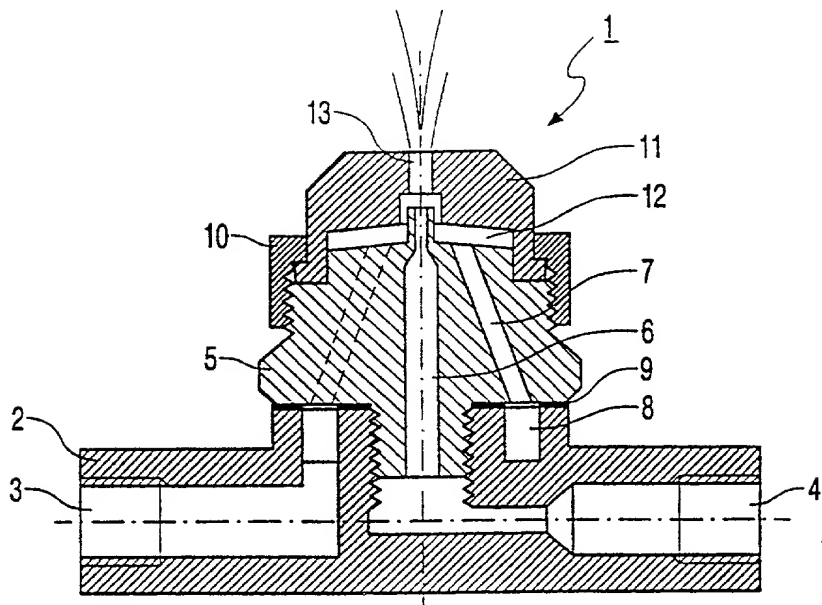


FIG. 1

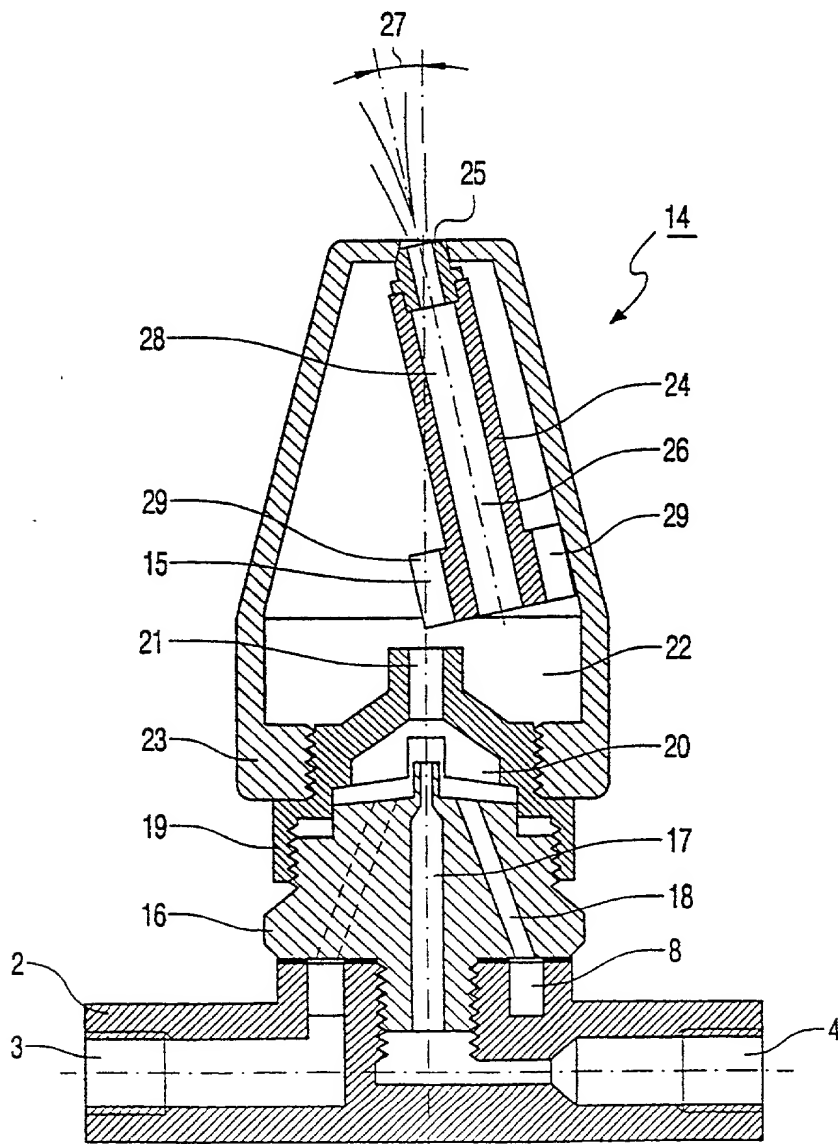


FIG. 2

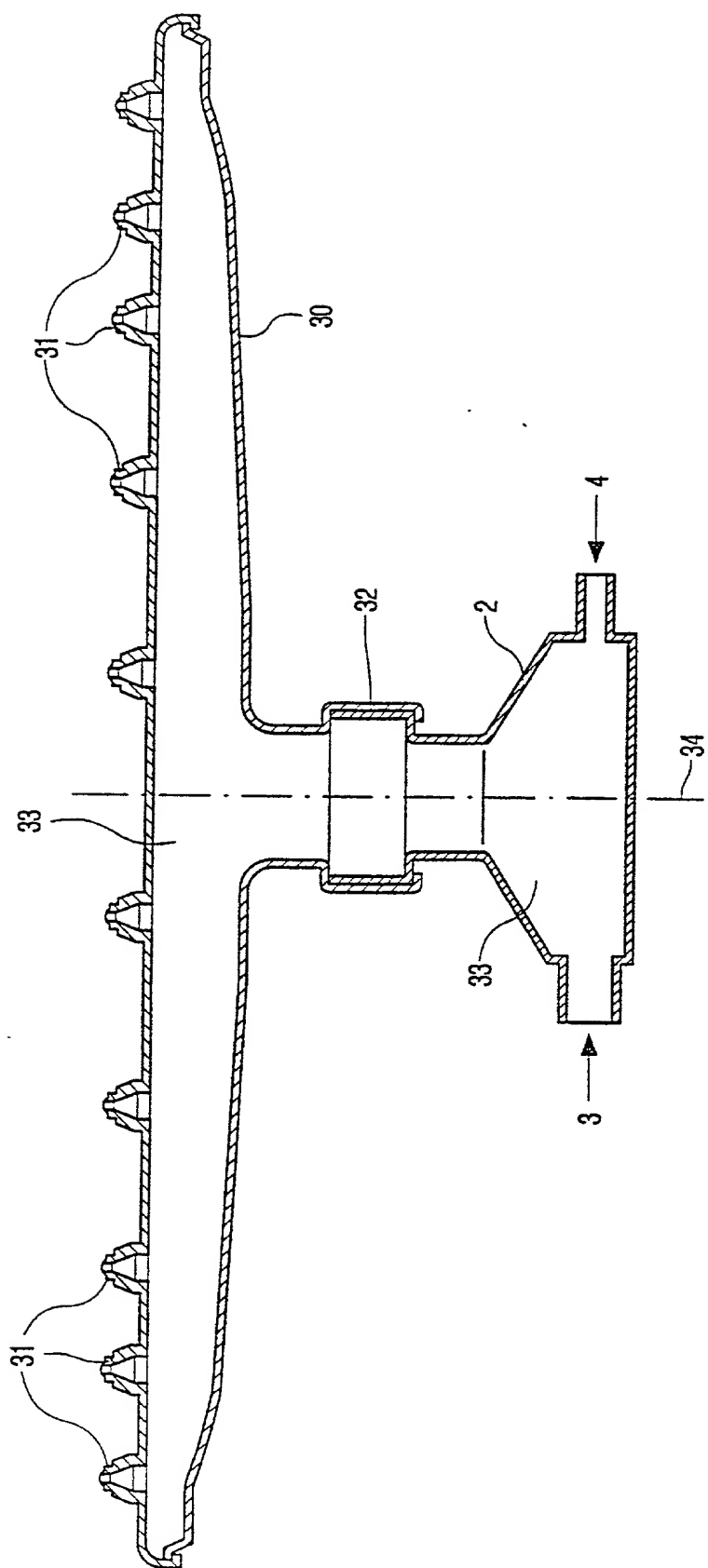


FIG. 3

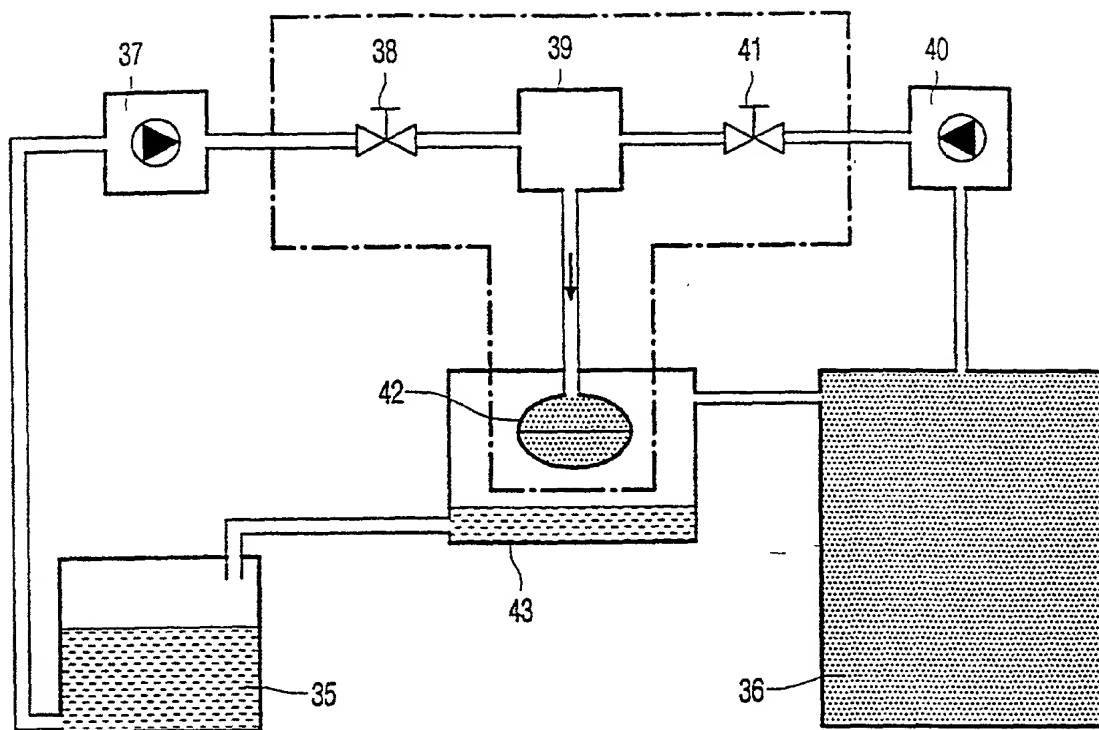


FIG. 4

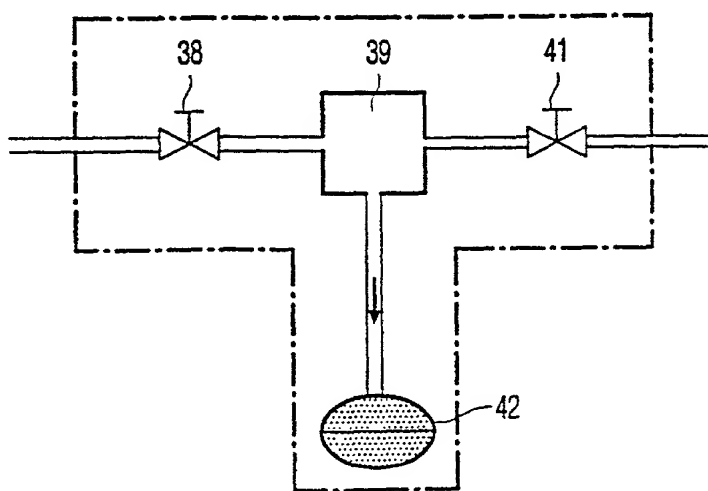


FIG. 5

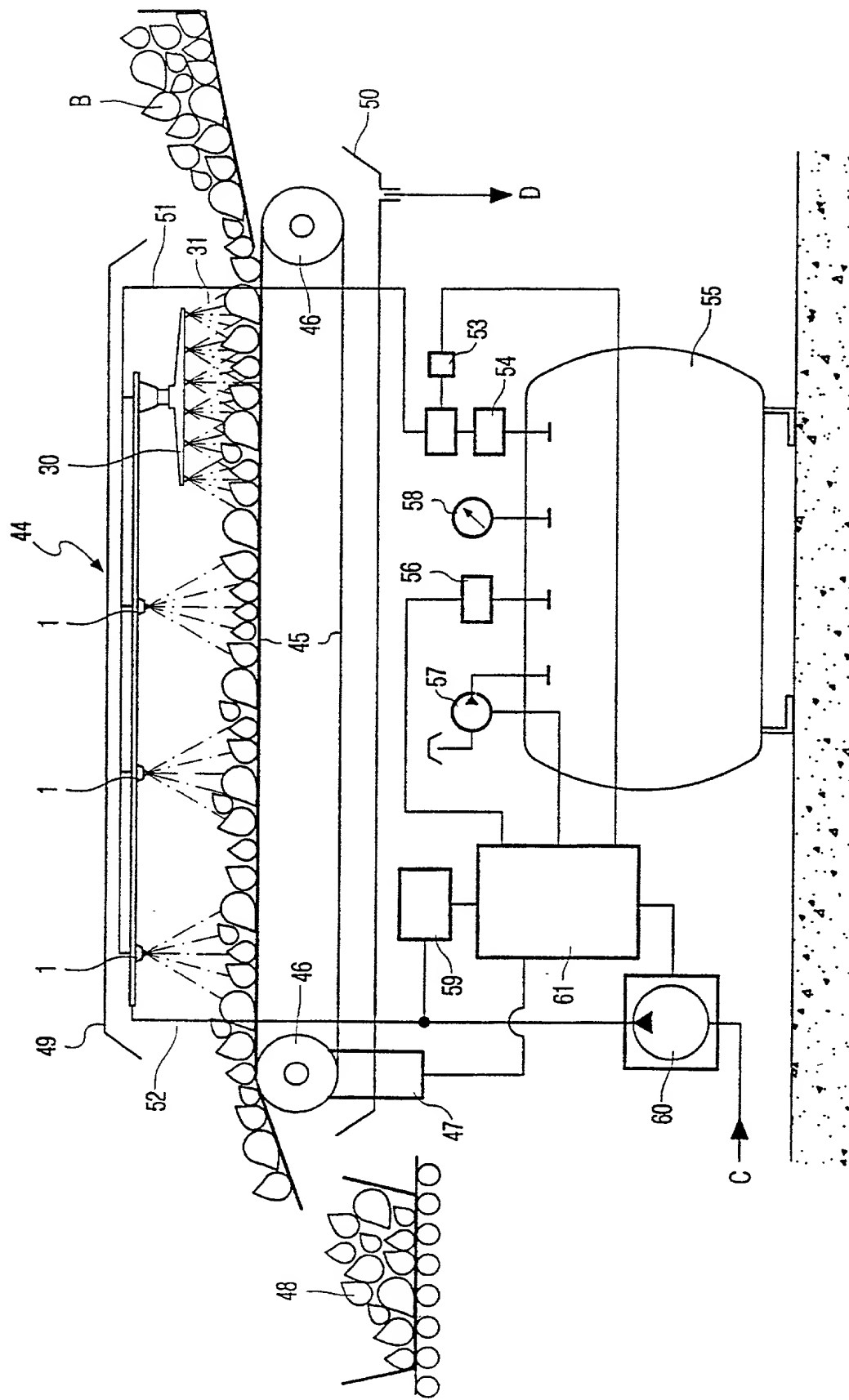
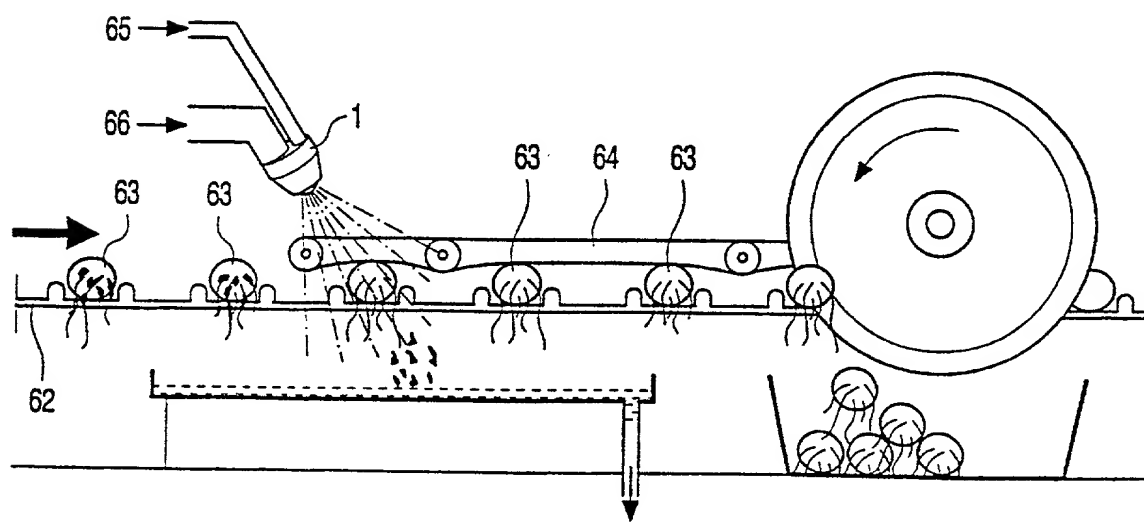
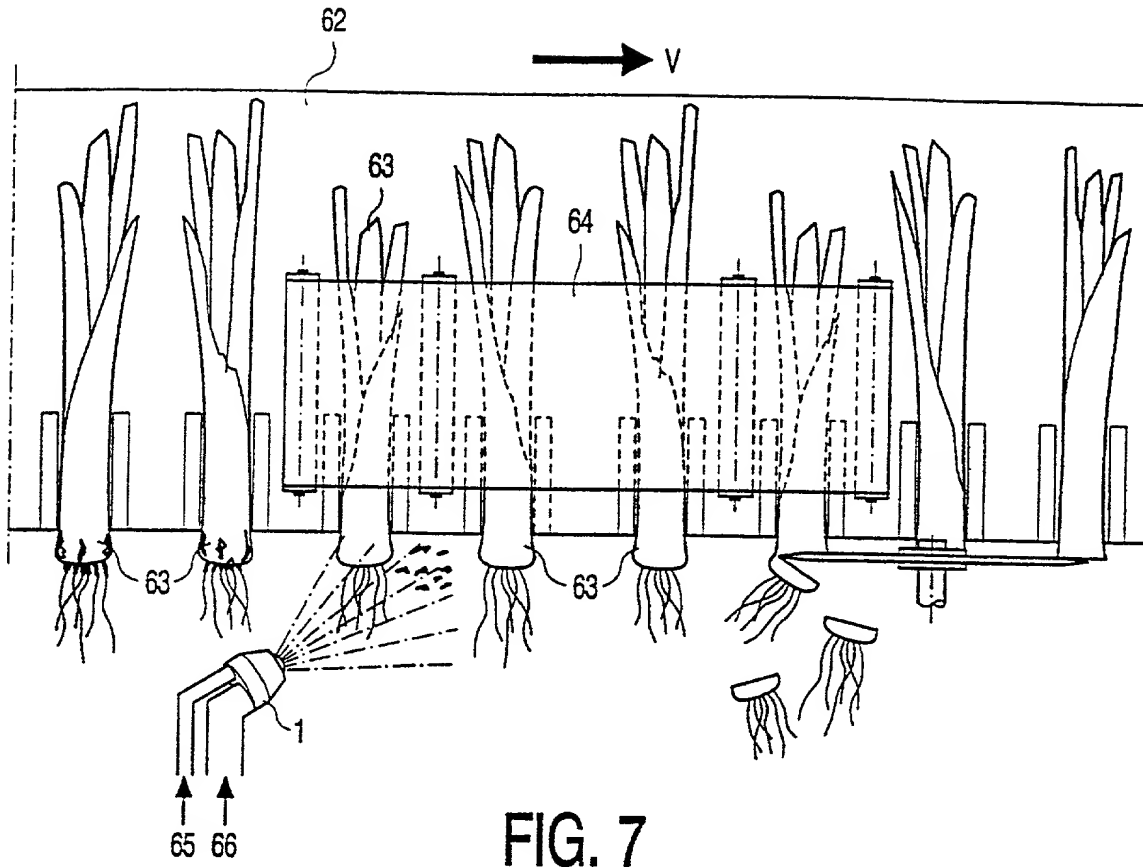


FIG. 6



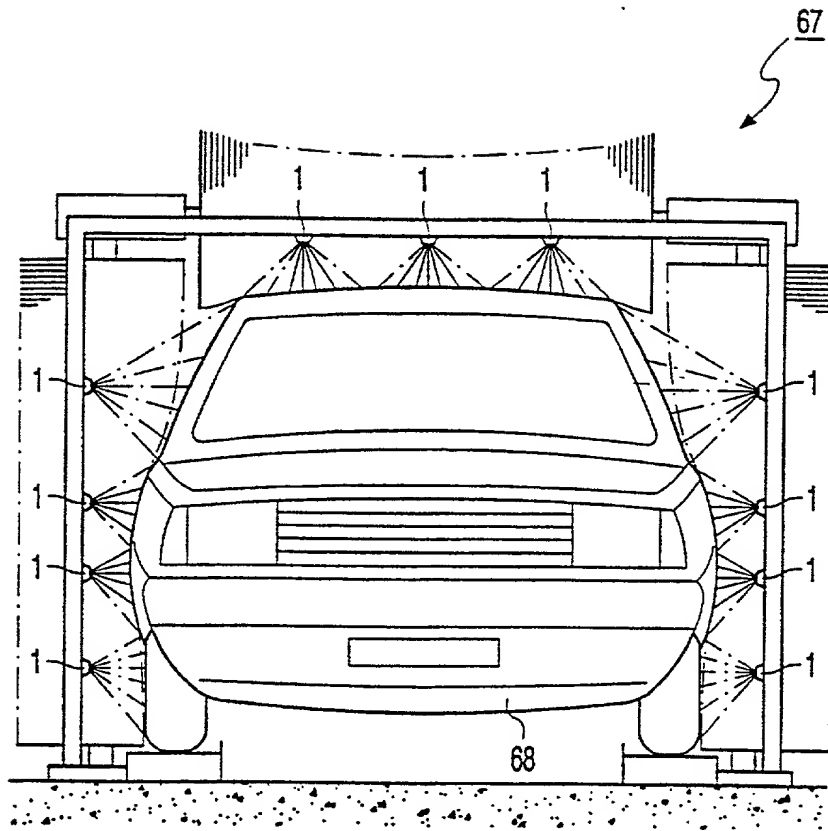


FIG. 9

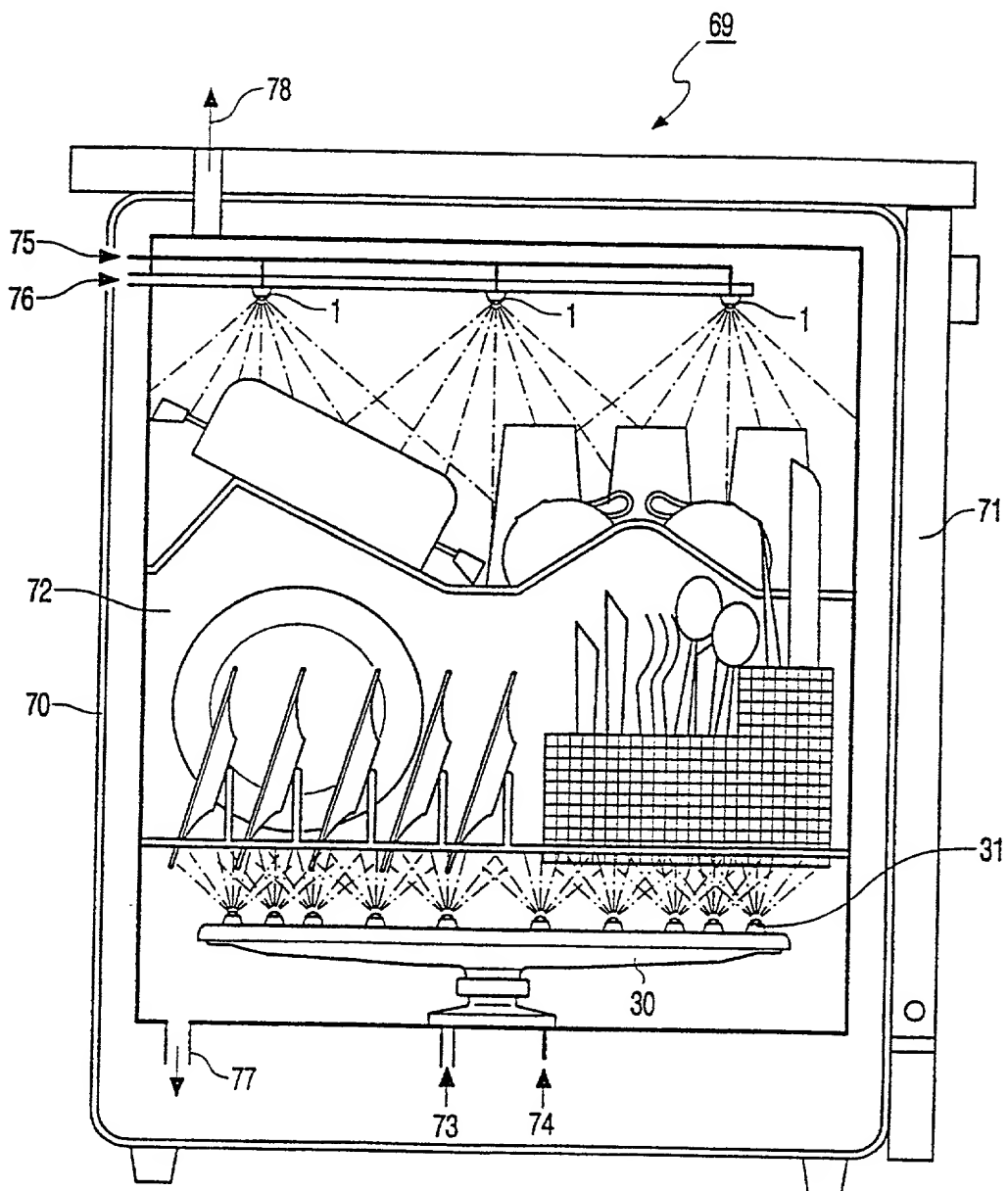


FIG. 10

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Method and Device for Cleaning a Dirty Surface

the specification of which:

(check one) X is attached hereto

_____ was filed on _____ as Application
Serial No. _____ and was amended
on _____.
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendments referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

NL 1004462, filed October 24, 1996

NL 1006604, filed July 17, 1997

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

International Application No. PCT/NL97/00566, filed October 10, 1997

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint: RONALD A. SANDLER, Reg No. 23,066, JAMES B. RADEN, Reg. No. 24,594; T SANDRA B. WEISS, Reg No. 30,814; LESTER J. SAVIT, Reg No. 30,523; , Reg. No. 24,594; ALFRED E. HALL, Reg. No. 24,099; H. DUANE SWITZER, Reg. No. 22,431; JOSEPH H. GOLANT, Reg. No. 24210; JOHN A. MARLOTT, Reg. No. 37,031; RUSSELL L. MCILWAIN, Reg. No. 28,641; DAVID L. WITCOFF, Reg. No. 31,443; MARC BLACKMAN, Reg. No. 43,501 and who are with the firm of JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE, as my attorneys or patent agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

I request that all correspondence be directed to:

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77 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601-1692

Please direct all telephone calls to Ronald A. Sandler
(312) 269-4352

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of first or sole inventor: Antonius Paul Leo Maria Winters

Inventor's signature: _____ Date _____

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NL-8307 PC Ens, the Netherlands

Citizenship: the Netherlands

Post Office Address: same as residence